is exhausted. In the course of these transactions, a subscriber fails to pay his subscription. Suits filed are dismissed by Civil Courts for want of Registration under the Company's Act. This should be remedied as this action of the Courts is causing great loss.

Dewan's reply.—The point is not clear, and is probably one for a lawyer to advise you upon. Probably, there is some defect in the form of the agreement under which the subscribers act. Similar suits are entertained elsewhere where the same laws and procedure exist. Better move the Chief Court if so advised.

Subject No. 470.

State loans to the public for house-building.

Summary of discussion.—The Government having taken a very great interest in City Extension and improvements at Mysore and Bangalore, it would be rendering a very great help to the people as well as one of the means for expeditiously carrying out improvements, should the Government grant loans for house building purposes in the said Cities on sufficient immovable securities to Advocates, Municipal Commissioners and others, whom the Government may think fit, notwithstanding that they do not draw any salary from Government.

Dewan's reply.—Loans are now granted to public servants under Codal Rules to the extent of six months' pay. Extension of the system is undesirable. (See also Subject No. 186 *supra*.)

Subject No. 471.

Enrolled Mukhtyars.

Summary of discussion.—Magistrates indiscriminately allow persons to appear for parties in Criminal cases in their Courts. Thus, a Pleader's Gumasta to-day, is, tomorrow Counsel appearing on the side opposite to the Advocate or Pleader himself. Overcrowded as the profession already is, this action of Magistrates is calculated to degrade it. Under Sections 340 and 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the definition of 'Pleader' in Section 4 of the same Code, Magistrates may permit persons to appear in individual cases. But some Magistrates enrol Mukhtyars generally for all cases coming up before them.

Dewan's reply.—The matter will be referred to the Chief Court. The system of enrolled Mukhtyars should be stopped.

Subject No. 472.

More pay to certain Court Munshis.

Summary of discussion.—An increase of Rs. 5 to their pay should be given to Court Munshis of all the Munsiffs' Courts, whose duty it is to take down Kanarese depositions in Court. Their work is hard, constant and multifarious.

Dewan's reply.—Noted for consideration with Taluk establishments.

Subject No. 473.

More Munsiffs required.

Summary of discussion.—Munsiffs are now overworked, and proposals are made to enhance their pecuniary jurisdiction, which would entail more work still. Their number should be increased.

Dewan's reply.—This is not the fact. What is required is a re-arrangement of work. The subject will be referred to the Chief Court.

Subject No. 474.

Youthful or inexperienced Magistrates.

Summary of discussion.—No officer of Government should be invested with Magisterial powers unless he has completed 35 years [illegible] or unless he has put in 10 years' service. Young or [illegible]ienced Magistrates award severe or inappropriate sentences, such as, a fortnight's imprisonment where a small fine would prove useful.

Dewan's reply.—Appeal in individual cases of improper or illegal sentences.

Subject No. 475.

Triennial Elections for Municipal Boards.

Summary of discussion.—Municipal elections should take place once in three years.

Dewan's reply.—We may wait for the present and watch how the election system itself works.

Subject No. 476.

Disposal of lands under new channels.

Summary of discussion.—In the disposal of Darkhasts for Banjar lands where channels are being opened, *bonâ fide* cultivators should have the preference and be given the lands at a moderate upset price and not by public auction.

Dewan's reply.—The auction system is best and most conducive to the morality of the public and of the public service. If you have a system of preferences, there is occasion and scope for corruption. (See also Subjects Nos. 10, 11 and 515.)

Subject No. 477.

Contributions for new Irrigation works.

Summary of discussion.—Wherever new channels are opened or old ones extended, no contributions towards the cost of construction should be levied from the raiyats The new water-rate under the Revenue Rules will be a sufficient consideration for Government.

Dewan's reply.—The present system is based on sound principles. By the Irrigation work constructed at public expense, the value of land thereby converted from dry into wet is considerably enhanced with little or no trouble on the part of the landholder. In asking for contributions in such cases, we only ask for a small proportion of this enhanced value. It often happens that a man who is able to keep and cultivate a given area of dry crop land is not able (for want of the necessary resources) to keep and cultivate the same area under irrigation. He sells the surplus area and realizes the enhanced value at once. There can be no hardship in being required to pay Government a small portion of this higher value thus realized. All contributions are voluntary and collected with every regard to the convenience of the raiyats concerned. In most cases, raiyats themselves come forward to offer contributions as a premium for Government undertaking at once the work which they desire to have. (See also Subject No. 480.)